

1. According to Wassel classification the most common type of thumb polydactyly is:
  - a. Type 1
  - b. Type 2
  - c. Type 3
  - d. Type 4
2. Buttress plate is used in:
  - a. diaphyseal fracture
  - b. metaphyseal fracture
  - c. metaphyseal-epiphyseal fracture
  - d. epiphyseal-diaphyseal fracture
3. Tear drop fracture in cervical spine is caused by:
  - a. flexion and compression mechanism
  - b. extension mechanism
  - c. hyperextension mechanism
  - d. compression mechanism(a)
4. Posterolateral L4-5 disc prolapse cause compression on ..... nerve root.
  - a. L4
  - b. L5
  - c. S1
  - d. cauda equina
5. All of the following are tests of nerve irritation except:
  - a. flip test
  - b. contralateral nerve stretch test.
  - c. Patrick test
  - d. Lassegue test
6. The most common complication of ilizarov in treatment of comminuted fracture tibial plateau is
  - a. knee stiffness

b. pin tract infection

c. septic arthritis

b))

7. In chronic SCFE the best treatment is

a. Closed reduction and fixation

b. open reduction and fixation

c. fixation in situ

d. leave it

(c)

8. Newborn with bilateral talipes equino varus the treatment should started :

a. immediatily

b. after 6 months

c. after one year

d. after 2 years

(a)

9. In trendlenburg test the trunk:

a. sway on the affected side and the pelvis drops on the opposite side

b. sway on the opp. Side and the pelvis drops on the aff. Side

c. sway on the aff. Side and the pelvis drops on the aff. Side

d. sway on the opp. Side and the pelvis drops on the opp. Side.

(a)

10. What is the cause of this case

Serum ca ..... normal

Serum phosphate..... decreased

Urine ca..... decreased

Urine phosphate ..... Increased

Alkaline phosphatase ..... increased

family history

a. Adrenal dysfunction

b. Hypophosphatemic rickets

- c. Nutritional insufficiency
- d. Renal rickets

11. Fracture neck talus and fixed by screws and after 8 weeks there is radiolucent area appeared near the dome what the cause is?

- a. non union
- b. infection
- c. good revascularization

12. After THR surgery by 9 days the patient suffered from severe pain in the thigh and calf muscle, redness and fever and diffuse edema in the leg but with normal walking the diagnosis is?

- a. infection
- b. DVT
- c. dislocation of the joint
- d. cellulitis

13. Old patient suffered from polyarticular arthritis and arthritis in the DIP with no morning stiffness

- a. rheumatoid arthritis
- b. osteoarthritis
- c. infection
- d. TB

14. Young adult patient suffers from long standing pain in the wrist joint and on x-ray examination there was increased density of the lunate bone the diagnosis is ?

- a. Kienbock's dis.
- b. Kohler dis.
- c. Freiberg dis
- d. Sever's dis

(a)

15. Sever's disease related to

- a. Talus

- b. Calcaneus
  - c. Navicular
  - d. lunate
- 16. Which nerve is affected in Guyon canal :
  - a. median
  - b. ulnar
  - c. radial
  - d. tibial
- 17. Inverted pivot shift test used to detect
  - a. posterolateral instability
  - b. anteromedial instability
  - c. lateral instability
  - d. medial instability
- 18. Gastilow type III should be irrigated by
  - a. one litre
  - b. 6 litres
  - c. 3 litres
  - d. 9 litres
- 19. Thomas test is used to test
  - a. Flexion deformity of the hip
  - b. Adduction deformity of the hip
  - c. Abduction deformity of the hip
  - d. Hip stability in all directions
- 20. Osteoporotic patient on vit D supplement suffered from fracture and the surgeons planned for ORIF operation what is the most correct scenario for the patient:
  - a. stop vit D before the operation and calcium monitoring after the operation
  - b. continue vit D before operation and after
  - c. increase the dose of vit D before operation
  - d. increase the dose of vit D after operation
- 21. Shortening of femur in DDH

- a. To prevent the avascular necrosis of the head
  - b. to decrease the internal rotation after splint
  - c. to prevent coxa vara
  - d. to prevent muscle fibrosis
22. Femur shortening in which age group
- a. 3-6 months
  - b. 6-18 months
  - c. 1.5-4 years
  - d. 1-3 months
23. A 32-year-old man sustains an iliac wing fracture and a contralateral femur fracture. Twelve hours later he has shortness of breath with tachypnea, hypoxia, and confusion. A chest radiograph is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Fat emboli syndrome
  - b. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
  - c. Pulmonary embolus
  - d. Tension pneumothorax
24. What is the most common item cause long standing complication secondary to its fracture
- a. talus
  - b. humerus
  - c. Malunion
  - d. Infection
25. What factor is most likely to increase the rigidity of an external fixation system?
- a. Increased pin diameter
  - b. Increased pin number
  - c. Decreased pin separation
  - d. Decreased distance of the side bar to the bone
26. Hypotension begins to develop after.....blood loss
- a. 30-40%
  - b. 15-20%

- c. 10-15%
  - d. 20-30%
27. What component (pulley) of the flexor tendon sheath is commonly involved in trigger finger?
- a. **A1**
  - b. A2
  - c. A4
  - d. C1
28. Which score uses GCS, respiration and systolic blood pressure
- a. injury severity score
  - b. **Revised trauma score**
  - c. Organ Injury Score
  - d. Acute Physiology Score
29. What is true about idiopathic juvenile scoliosis
- a. Male develop curve more female
  - b. Double curve more
  - c.
30. child with muscular dystrophy had scoliosis >20 degree best treatment :
- a. **Surgery**
  - b. Orthosis
  - c. Physiotherapy
  - d. Cast jacket
31. Frame knee in TB hip joint in children is:
- a. **premature closure of distal femoral physis due to cast for more than a year**
  - b. knee stiffness due to plaster
  - c. knee stiffness due to muscle fibrosis
  - d. knee stiffness due to knee infection
32. Old patient with chronic shoulder dislocation 6 months with bony defect more than 50% the best treatment is:
- a. **Hemiarthroplasty**
  - b. Total shoulder arthroplasty

- c. Conservative
  - d. Repair of the defect
- 33. Last thing to repair in finger amputation
  - a. Nerve
  - b. vein
  - c. artery
  - d. bone
- 34. Best management of SC fracture type III followed during reduction with absent pulse
  - a. retry reduction & check pulse
  - b. immediate surgical exploration
  - c. nerve conduction velocity test
  - d. intra operative angiography
- 35. Syndesmotic ligament is MOST likely to be torn in
  - a. Weble type 1
  - b. Weble type 2
  - c. Weble type 3
  - d. Weble type 4
- 36. THA infection after 9 days with fever, disrupting the sutures and seropurulent discharge
  - a. Aspiration and culture
  - b. surgical toilet and replacement of the cup if the infection is deep
  - c. empirical antibiotics
  - d. revision total hip
- 37. THA, which quadrants liable in acetabulum in danger if screws ....
  - a. Post.sup. & post.inf.
  - b. ant superior & ant inferior
  - c. post inferior & ant superior
  - d. post superior & ant superior
- 38. Bone deformity with ligament tear
  - a. Fix ligament first
  - b. Fix bone first
  - c. Fix both at the same time
  - d. Eventually OA then deal with it

39. Popping in flexion and extension of the knee .....
- a. Discoid meniscus
  - b. ACL
  - c. PCL
  - d. Anterolateral tear
40. coronoid # 65% with reduced and stable elbow
- a. Cast & immobilization
  - b. Surgery ORIF
  - c. coronoid excision
  - d. bone graft
41. Terrible triad ...
- a. # head radius, # coronoid & elbow dislocation
  - b. radial head fracture, sc fracture & elbow dislocation
  - c. radial head fracture, medial condyle fracture & elbow dislocation
  - d. radial head fracture, lateral condyle fracture & elbow dislocation
42. cartilage best bear load if it is loaded
- a. Vertically
  - b. Cyclically
  - c. Perpendicular
  - d. tangentially
43. Meniscal repair, which part has good healing
- a. Acute tear with repair on red edges
  - b. Chronic tear with repair on white edges
  - c. Acute tear with repair on white edges



d. Chronic tear with read on read edges

44. Hawkin sign:

- a. Radiolucent area at the neck of the talus
- b. Avascular necrosis of the talus
- c. Malunited talus
- d. Ununited talus

45. After THA, the patient develops pain in whole leg with redness and hotness of the leg and pitting oedema

- a. Cellulitis
- b. DVT
- c. Septic knee
- d. TB

46. Trigger finger, released in which pulley .....

- a. A2
- b. A1
- c. A3
- d. A4

47. The tip-apex distance is the sum of the distances from the tip of the lag screw to the apex of the femoral head on both the AP and lateral radiographic views. The sum should be

- a. 25 mm
- b. 20 mm
- c. 15 mm
- d. 10 mm

48. A case of female 14 yrs with trenderberg gait menarche at 9 years

With skin lesions showed at the figure x-ray with osteoporosis at one hip

49. The block test is useful to check the mobility of which

joint pes cavus deformity

- a. Tarso metatarsal
- b. Subtalar**
- c. Ankle
- d. 1<sup>st</sup> metatarso phalyngea

50. A case report 23 patient with calcium level 8 alkaline phosphatase elevated with x ray osteomalacia and bilateral neck fractures

- a. nutritional osteomalacia**
- b. hyperparathyroidism
- c. pajet disease
- d. multiple myeloma

51. A case of genu valgus with normal calcium level phosphate level decrease Family history

- a. hypophosphatemic rickets**
- b. nutritional rickets
- c. renal rickets
- d. neurfibromatosis

52. In trimalleolar fracture which structure should be fixed first

- a. Fibular**
- b. Medial malleolus
- c. Posterior tibial fracture
- d. Syndethmotic ligament

53. 14 years boy came to your clinic complaining by pain at midshaft region with running x-ray show thickness at the anterior cortex of the tibia next step
- a. MRI
  - b. CT
  - c. Bone scan
  - d. CBC
54. The best approach for midshaft radial fracture
- a. Henry approach
  - b. Thompson approach
  - c. Kocher approach
  - d. Allis approach
- 55.